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People.

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VOL IX.-NO. 7.

YORK, MAY 14, 1899. NEW

PRICE & CENTS.

With the Police and Police Magistrates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.-Contrary to the notions of Mayor H. P. Ford, of Piftsburg, who says: "The Socialists meet at the houses of different members in groups of 10 or 12," we of Kensington are now holding regular Saturday night open air meetings. It was at the meeting of Saturday, May 6, Front and Dauphin streets, that an attempt was made to execute the admonition of that Pittsburg capi-talist flunky, expressed as follows during the strike of the Schoen mills' em-ployés when the Socialists led the strikers to a glorious victory:

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not checked. I BELIEVE THAT FIRM AND BRASTIC METHODS SHOULD BE USED, AND THAT WHENEVER A SOCIALIST MEETING IS HELD THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ARRESTED." (1 1 1)

The meeting was opened a few min-utes past 8 o'clock, the Salvation Army having occupied the corner up to that time Comrade Samuel Clark, as the first speaker, he had spoken about half an hour when he was interrupted by a policeman. The following dialogue

ok place: "You'll hafto stop that!"

"Why, what's the matter?"
"You'll hafto git away from here,-

This is a peacable meeting; how is it that we were never interrupted be-

You's told to stop, wasn't you?" "Yes; but by what authority?"
"Well, that's my orders, go see the

You were ordered to stop us?"

A hasty consultation was held by the

A hasty consultation was held by the comrades present and Comrades Clark and Dress went to see the Lieutemant of the District. During this interval the sale of literature was also stopped. The Lieutenant informed us that no such orders had been given, but that the officer had a perfect right to stop us if the thoroughfare was being obstructed. We assured him that we took care to see that there was plenty of passage room for both pedestrians and vehicles. He further informed us that if he had his way, all of these meetings would be stopped. "They're a d—d nuisance, anyhow," said he, it's all right round election time, but I see no sense in them at this time." I see no sense in them at this time."

It was pointed out to him that that sort of lagnuage contemplated an in-terference with the rights of free speech and assemblage guaranteed by the laws of the land; and we informed the laws of the land; and we informed him in terms not to be mistaken that we were peaceable and law-abiding citizens, who dared to avail ourselves of all peaceable means, but if necessary would fight unto death for the maintenance of our rights.

The Lieutenant further volunteered the information, that it would do not be information.

the information that it would do no good and asked: "How long do you

propose to keep this up?"
"Until the workingmen became Socialists, until the workingmen have an intelligent conception of their rights and duties as citizens."

"Ha, ha, that's so d—d far off that you'll never see it; I've belonged to la-bor yuneyuns; I know what the workingmen are; why, d—n them, if I had my way they'd have no rights 'tall; why, they'll go back on you every

His job attests to the fact that he was betrayed. Just another one of was betrayed. Just another one of that species known as fakir. Further

Comrades Clark and Drees returned

Comrades Clark and Drees returned to the place of meeting, a larger crowd awaiting them. As they walked toward the stand the "copper" said: "Well, what 'd he say?" "He said: go ahead!" Comrade Drees retook the platform amid loud and long applause. The crowd had now more than doubled. It

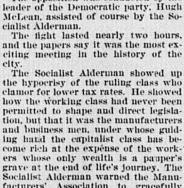
was with difficulty that the sidewalks could be kept open; everyone was now eager to buy a copy of the "May Day People"; one hundred copies, which is all we had, were sold. Many were dis-appointed at being unable to procure

While the speaker was flaying the guardian of capitalist sacredness, the audience manifested their indignation at, and their supreme contempt for the

at, and their supreme contempt for the "copper" by cheering the speaker to the echo. Mr. "Copper" walked away like a whipped cur. A comrade heard him say: "I'd like to have hold of that fellow just for a minute."—Yea, verily! While Comrade Clark was speaking. clenched fists were brandished in the air. "Give 'em h—ll": "That's the stuff": "The Socialists are good enough for me";—these are some of the expressions heard ever and anon. This state sions heard ever and anon. This state of things was kept up for about fifteen minutes, it was now time to inject some good sound Socialist philosophy into the heads of the listeners, which Com-rade Clark, after being introduced the second time, did in fine style, inspired by the by the occasion. There was a machine his eyes, a ring in his voice and in his eyes, a ring in his voice and elegance in his bearing which, I dare elegance in his bearing which, I dare left a lasting impression on the

AT IT IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 9.-Face to face, in hostile conflict of the class face, in hostile conflict of the class struggle stood for the first time the representative of our class with the representative of the capitalist class in



facturers' Association to induce the Board of Aldermen to set aside the will of the people in popular vote ex-

pressed two years ago to own and con-trol a lighting plant, now owned by a

private corporation.

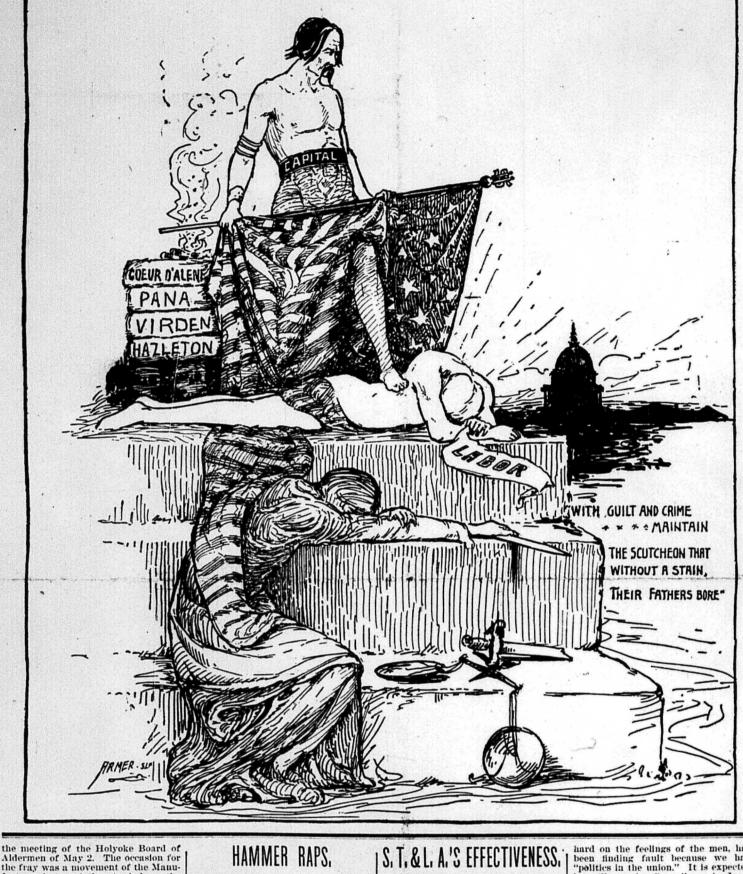
The manufacturers' champion was the millionaire paper manufacturer.

ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor of Holyoke, William Whiting, The opposition was conducted by the

and business men, under whose guiding hand the capitalist class has become rich at the expense of the workers whose only wealth is a pauper's grave at the end of life's journey. The Socialist Alderman warned the Manufacturers' Association to gracefully submit to high tax rates rather than to attempt reforms by cutting the already meager earnings of the people to still lower levels. He also reininded them that a time was coming when the rebellious workmen would RELIEVE the OVERBURDENED TAX-PAY-ING capitalist class of their property in the style of Abraham Lincoln's relieving the Southern slave owners of their property, the slaves, in 1861. their property, the slaves, in 1861.

Our local papers said about this ex-citing meeting that the applause of the large audience was equally divided be-tween Aldermen McLean, Ruther and Mr. Whiting. The Holyoke "Tran-script" consoles itself with the thought that Alderman Ruther is only one. The admission is good.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



HAMMER RAPS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-On May 2 we increased our vote seven per cent., and this in less than three months. Municipal election was held on Feb. 13. That of May 2 was to elect a School Board. We had a full ticket, and received 10 per cent, of total vote. We entered the field in November, 1898. We will nominate a candidate for City Collector on Sunday. Election to be held within 30 days, making four elections within six months.

B. T. HARRIS, Organizer.

BALTIMORE, MD.-Our vote in the city election, May 2, was very light, although we beat the Social Democ-

Meyer, for Mayor, got 359. Simon, for Comptroller, 361.

Whipkey, for President 2d Branch. R. T. M.

PHOENIX, ARIZ .-- Our initial battle was fought yesterday, May 3, and our initial vote cast was as follows:

Leach, for Mayor..... Gehon, for Assessor and Tax Col-

Dawson, for Marshal...... 33 Cogdell, for Treasurer..... 42

Average vote, 463.

We polled about 5 per cent. of the total vote cast, and we are an official Party now. The Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. will remain on the official ballot. We circulated 2,000 of our platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, 1,000 notices of mass meeting with the Socialist Song of Freedom on it, and 1,000 of Comrade Leach's answer to the "Daily Gazette" for garbing our platform. The sentiment created by our agitation proves that the wage workers are gravitating towards the S. L. P. and that ere long the S. L. P. will elect its candidates. will elect its candidates.

IS. T. & L. A.'S EFFECTIVENESS.

the 4th of April, a strike of weavers, against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by "prosperity" and a "raise in wages," took place.

On that day, 150 weavers left their looms. We had an interview with the agent; he offered us an increase of 6 per cent. on all goods but sultings, on those he made a 10 per cent. increase.

We reported to a mass meeting of the strikers, who, after hearing our report, decided to demand an increase of 15 per cent. all along the line. The demand was rejected by the agent.

The next day, we had Comrade Reid. of Providence, here, who organized a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 118 members. We kept at Socialism all the time. Result: it is the talk of the town. After organizing, we set-tled down to a good hard fight. We the down to a good hard fight. We had no money; we had nothing but store bills. We went on strike a struggling mob; we went back as an organized body of sensible men. For three weeks we did not go near the other, a report appeared, in one of the local papers, that if the mill bell would ring on Monday morning, there would be a break in our ranks. So we held a meeting on Saturday behind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret ballot was taken on the question of going back. The vote stood 84 to stay out, 8 to return.

A notice appeared on the gates of the mill, on the same day, stating that

the mill, on the same day, stating that the mill would start up, and that those who did not go to work would have to leave the tenements in which they lived; said tenements are the property

of the mill owners.
On Sunday, a committee, one of whom was the wife of a local Democratic heeler, were going around trying to prevail on the boys to go to work. Result: on Monday NOT ONE WEAVER RETURNED.
The heeler, whose wife worked so

hard on the feelings of the men, has been finding fault because we had "politics in the union." It is expected he will run for Councilman in June, and to prepare himself as a good can-didate for the bosses, he is trying to organize the loom fixers. I heard of his attempt and had a talk with one of the fixers this morning. I laid the matter of capitalist versus working class organizations before him and told him we had better go together. told nim we had better go together, otherwise we would "get together" and wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. I also told him to tell the fakir what I had said. Thereupon, Mr. Fakir and would-be Councilman on the Democratic ticket came after me like a mad bull and asked me if I had said what has been reported. I replied,

We had some hot words and I told him to get out of my alley. This geyser used to be quite a man here; is at the head of some secret societies and has a reputation as a boxer. I thought he would hit me. It is a good thing he did not.

We at last went back with a raise in wages; we will be paid by the yard, instead of by the cut; we are recognized as a union.

This battle was fought out on classconscious lines, and the result will be a good union. Headquarters were opened Monday night with a speaker to address us on the significance of to address us on the significance of Labor's holiday, May 1. We will organize a Section here next

week. The people are ripe for Social-ism, and with the aid of the comrades from Providence, this place will send a shiver down the spine of capitalism.

There will be a hot time in June during the election; money will be used freely; right out openly.

During the strike the stores did, busi-

ness on a cash basis only. The mill here shuts down every summer, as the class lines are now drawn tight and the stores will not trust, we will all go on the town this summer; then, oh my! what a howl there will be from the storekeepers who will find

the "taxes they have to pay" go up.

I guess we can hand out a few hot ones ourselves, when it comes to standing with the mill owners against us.

WM. F. TAYLOR.

City. Price, 25 cents.

System of Agitation Adopted in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.-Last evening, 1,500 people packed the Music Hall to hear Comrade Harriman on his return from a successful lecture tour through Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The event, being the opening gun of the campaign of 1900, was looked forward to with great interest by all the friends of Socialism and of the S. L. P. of which there are already so many hereabouts. Nor was anyone disappointed, for the evening brought together the largest number ever gathered at a straight Socialist meeting in this city, the careful attention and enthusiasm being most encouraging to all comrades in the Section.

Comrade George Holmes presided and opened the meeting with a brief and concise statement of the object of scientific Socialism and of the growth of the Socialist Labor Party in this country. Comrade Holmes is quite a wonder to us in California. Less than a year ago he had never even thought of speaking, while now he ranks as one of speaking, while now he ranks as one of the most lucid advocates of the Socialist Cause on this coast. He is thoroughly grounded in the essential principles of scientific Socialism, and is a firm believer in the tactics of the S. L. P. These he brings out with clearness and vigor, and judging from the applause that usually falls to his lot, his speeches are fully appreciated by all hearers. His remarkable success affords fresh evidence of the necessity of all comrades testing their oratorical powers, before modestly assuming a seat among the audience. We need speakers in these days more than ever before, and comrades must reever before, and comrades must re-member that in a certain sense speak-ers must find themselves. Comrade Harriman's efforts in build-

ing up Section Los Angeles have earned for him a very warm place in many hearts in Southern California, and he has only to show himself to be sure of an enthusiastic greeting. This was not wanting last evening, and the great and prolonged applause which welcomed him on stepping forward will. I feel sure, serve as further encouragement to him in the arduous languagement of the street of the str bor of building up the party all over California. For the past three months he has been touring in his specially built van pretty well all over four counties. This van was built after his own design, the money being furnished by comrades and friends, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, a wealthy gentleman having helped him to pro-cure a vitascope, which has wonder-fully helped him, especially in the coun-

try districts.

His mode of procedure is quite original. On arriving in a town, he original. On arriving in a town, he drives through the streets, stopping at all school houses where he interests the children in a phonograph that he carries with him. In this way he advertises a meeting in the evening, generally bringing out from 100 to 300 persons. These he always interests and then urges them to come their friends on the following night when as a rule. on the following night when, as a rule, the audience is doubled. As a result it is rare for him to leave a place without having found the nucleus for a Section, and "Harriman and the S. L. P." are becoming a bugbear of no small dimensions to the friends of plutocracy in these southern regions, and more especially to the Democratic tail of their voluminous kite.

In treating his subject last evening. Harriman adopted his usual method of prefacing his stereopticon-vitascopic lecture by a preliminary address of about forty-five minutes. In this he brought out the true economic condi-tions which exist to-day and which threaten shortly to crush the people if they do not cause a revolution. His points were illustrated by local inpoints were illustrated by local in-stances in the way of trust absorption. A most striking case mentioned was that of the Puente Oil Company, which unwisely crossed the path of its great rival and met with the usual treatment accorded to its inferiors by the Standard Oil Company in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Both his arguments and his illustrations were exaggerated or interlarded by a quaint humor, of or interlarded by a quaint humor, of which he is master and which never fails to cause his audiences great amusement and to draw from them frequent applause.

This applause was equally noticeable during the steroptican lecture and combined with the large audience so affected the reporter of the Democratic daily that nearly a column and a half were given in this morning's issue to a good and fair report of the whole meeting. Such fair treatment is the best evidence of the growth of the S. L. P. in Southern California that can

JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist. can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

hed at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In	1888 (Presidential) 2.068
In	1890
In	1892 (Presidential) 21.157
In	1894
In	1896 (Presidential 36.564
1_	1000 92 204
In	1898 82,204

Taxes!-A matter, to the bourgeoisie, of slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes, in the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist.

FREDERICK ENGELS. ["On the Question of Dwellings."]

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT'S STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7.-At a special meeting of the State Committee, held May 7, to consider the attitude of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted to be published in the Party organs, THE PEO-PLE and the "Vorwaerts":

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut State Committee fully endorse the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee towards the pure and simple trade unions;

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut State Committee recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only true upholder and defender of the rights of the wage working class in its economic struggles with the capitalist class, by combining the political with the economic struggle. Pure and simple trades unions have dwindled down to mere sick and death benefit socleties, being unable to cope with concentrated capital on the economic field alone: the overwhelming majority of the working class find themselves excluded from the pure and simple trades union on account of the high dues charged by them;

RESOLVED, That we also fully endorse the fearless position taken by the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in showing up the false economics published by the "Volkszeitung" on the tax question, and we condemn the suppression by its Editor of valuable information in reply to the

RESOLVED, That we do not consider the "Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association" a fit body to govern or publish a Socialist paper vhile such body tolerates within its ranks men who are hostile to the party or its tactics.

> F. SERRER. P. ZIMMERMANN. THOMAS STEIGERWALD.

JOS. MAREK, J..P. JOHNSON,

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, State Committee.

NAME HIM NAME HIM!

The Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and Conductor" for the month of April last passed has this letter:

New York, April 7, 1890.

Mr. W. D. Mahon, President Street Railway Men's National Association, Detroit, Mich;

way Men's National Association, Detroit, Mich;
Dear Sir;—As one who has had a long experience in the street railway business as a capitalist and speculator. I am thoroughly familiar with the business, and for the past several years I have watched your determined efforts to bring about a thoroughly ramiliar with the business, and for the past several years I have watched your determined efforts to bring about a thoroughlor ganization of the street railway workers, and I assure you that while I have been classed with the capitalists and speculators. I have been in sympathy with your movement, and I know from expedience that the railway workers as individuals can never hope to achieve anything like a reasonable compensation for their labor, and that their only hope lies in organization. Therefore, in order to assist and advance the movement, I donate to your association the sum of \$500, and leave it to your discretion to apply it where it will do the most good and oring the best results.

Hoping that your organization may extend until every street car man in America becomes a member of it, I remain.

YOUR FRIEND.

The Editor of the "Motorman and

The Editor of the "Motorman and Conductor" furthermore informs his readers that the money has been accepted with thanks.

We know not just how things are in Detroit; but, judging from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, us seems that even a Detroit Labor Leader has ample reason to know a thing or two. A Pingree "Friend of Labor" who recommends an Embalmed Beef Alger for the United States Senate, should certainly be an eye-opener for anybody. At this end of the line, true enough,-with "Anti-Monopolists," whose pockets bulge with monopoly stocks; with Depews decrying Trusts; with Goulds pronouncing themselves for "Good Government"; with Seth Lows declaiming in favor of "Labor's Rights"; and so forth and so on-, at this end of the line, we say, the eye-openers are so numerous that none can be taken in I

who does not want to, and, consequently, some charity may be exercised in behalf of distant brothers, perhaps less favorably located. This, however, should not prevent our leaving such locally unfavored brothers in the dark. On the contrary, it is a reason the more to hasten to their rescue.

A New York capitalist friend of workingmen, with \$500 to give away, is a very suspicious thing. Let him be named. Nothing short of his name in full will do to allay the suspicion that he is either one of those long-headed capitalists who knows that nothing pays like a few dollars invested in "Labor," so as to disarm hostility and get a clear field for wholesale skinning; or he is a stock-holder in one of those bankrupt concerns, in which the bondholders are getting all the fat, and he is in favor of "nationalization" so as to realize on his stocks.

Such a "Friend of Labor" do we take this mysterious New York capitalist to be; and feel quite sure that, his name being known, the suspicion would promptly be confirmed.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

We introduce with pleasure to the public a new Socialist local organ--The Proletarian," issued by the Springfield, Mass., Section of the S. L. P. In its salutatory, explaining its name, the new paper says:

name, the new paper says:

Without going into the etymology of the term, it has come to be recognized as standing for him who has nothing to sell but his small stock of labor power; between whom and want stands nothing but his labor, and who is starving or depends on charity whenever he is not able to sell this commodity; for labor has in fact become a commodity; for labor has in fact become a commodity; for labor has in fact become a commodity; bought and sold in the open market; and as the labor market is constantly glutted, and more and more workers are being thrown out of work, supplanted by new machinery, their means of livelihood becomes more and more precarious. In the old Roman days, the name signified a class (the proletariat) who got just enough to increase their kind and work for the rich. It is much the same to-day with the worker. It was even a by-word and a reproach, the same as Christian in those days was. We mean to make it honorable.

Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands for your cause—is one of you. It is gotten up by workingmen, for workingmen. Lend a hand!

In sight of the numerous "Socialisms" that are cropping up, the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call" says warn-

Ingly:

Perhaps the most subtle form in which sham Socialism shows itself is in the cryfor governmental or municipal ownership of industry which is to end in State Socialism. The defects of this scheme have been so often exposed in these columns that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it again. It is enough to point out that the Government that it is proposed shall run these industries is to-day administered wholly in the interest of the very class whose existence depends upon the continued slavery of the worker to show that labor has no interest in such movements. It was the agents of Government that shot the workers at Pana. Chicago Stock Yards, Virden, and a nost of other battlefields of labor, and it is little indess that can be expected for the workers from putting more power in the hands of such Governments.

Disregarding, despite all warnings the advice not to "advertise the fakirs," and following our own timetried and time-approved theory that all the prestige that a fakir can get from our advertisement he is welcome to. while, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to post the honest public, we give below the following letter. published with praise in Kier Hardie's "Labour Leader":

DEAR COMRADES OF "THE LABOUR LEADER."—It may be of interest to you to know that my wife and I are seriously thinking of visiting Great Britain this summer, and remaining for six months or a year lecturing and studying social conditions together. If we can render any aid to, the I. L. P., we will gladly do so. I shall be delighted to meet again the sturdy comrades whose friendship I was fortunate enough to obtain two years ago.

We are at present aiding Mayor Jones (SOCIALIST) in his campain for re-election in Toledo, Ohio. We have left Ruskin colony, as its sphere of work was togilmited, and I expect to resign the editorship of "The Coming Nation."

"The Coming Nation."

Can you arrange another lecture tour for me in case we determine to go over? What are the prespects politically in Britain? My wife wishes me to reside at least two years in England, and it is possible she may have her way.

address is 223 Twelfth Street, Toledo My adures to
Ohlo, U. S. A.
Kindest regards to you all.
Yours heartly,
HERBERT N. CASSON.

Here we have two fakirs,-an American and an English-, exposed together.

The Boston, Mass., "Daily Globe" had better go right off back to school. This is the question it propounds:

Here is a question in political economy that almost any schoolboy ought to answer: If a country has a consuming power of 150, 000,000, while 1,365,000,000 gentiles each need something that we produce and cannot consume at home, what should be done about 1:7

And this is the closing answer it

gives: The situation is just that of the United States to-day. We must expand our markets abroad, and that is why we want the Philippines as a distributing center of the vast markets in the East that are developing. Of course we must have peace, order and security there.

Now, the answer that any schoolboy of average intelligence would give would be first premised with this question:

How comes it that with a producing power of 150,000,000, three-fourths of our 75,000,000 consuming power are at the ragged edge?

The hemming and hawings of the "Daily Globes" would no doubt suggest to any schoolboy of average penetration that there was "something rotten in Denmark," and the answer would promptly be:

In the first place, let us satisfy our own 75,00,000 consuming power, before we talk of "expanding":

In the second place, this "expanding plan must be very fishy; seeing the starvation it produces at home, it can only mean an "expanding" of the starvation principle.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

The below is two articles—Nos. II. and III.—of a serial that the New York "York warts." German national organ of the St. P. has been publishing under the title: "Demnagogic Taxation Folitics," and No. I. of which appeared in last week's Issue of THE PEOPLE. Nos. II. and III. were published in the "Vorwaerts" of Ardi 20th and the 6th instant respectively. The "Vorwaerts" is the weekly edition of the "Now Yorker Volkszeitung," and consequently circulates little in this city. These two articles, the same as No. II. WERE SUPPRESED from the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," whose editorial management, with the claim of "freedom of speech" on their lips, are using the columns of "their" paper to folst upon the public their own, private, crude, false and mischlevous notions of taxation, even if, in order to furnish a foundation for their notions, they must first resort to gross falsifications of statistical figures and to unconscionable garbilings of citations from authors; even if to satisfy their pedantry they must play directly into the hands of the "Tax Reform" bourgeois; and finally, even if, by their conduct, they must violate the constitution of their own organization that bids them uphold the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. Thus the gentlemen, who, in the name of "freedom of speech," are recklessly placing the Party's volce towards the German element in this vicinity. But it will be of no avail. The Movement in America stands sound.]

In our last week's article we adduced facts to show in a general way how little the condition of the work-ingmen is affected by changes in capitalist taxation policies; hence, how little justification there is for the workingmen to allow themselves to be lured by the capitalist politicians into a con-flict about the distribution of taxes,

about high or low taxation.

On that occasion we considered the total of taxation without regard to the several sources from which it is drawn, and which constitute the aggregate taxes levied. An analysis of the total of taxation, according to its several sources will contribute towards clari-

fying the question.

The analysis brings out that about four-fifths of all taxes are drawn from seven groups of merchandise. For the elucidation of the point we give the figures for the census year of 1890. In that year a grand total of 374 million dollars was raised from internal and customs revenue, divided as follows:

Beer, brandy and other liquors . \$110,549,881
Tobacco 45,760,877
Cotton goods 11,691,569
Sugar 55,150,819
Wool and woolen goods 42,900,326
Iron and steel 15,332,172
Silk goods 18,945,754
Total \$300 331 008

These seven groups of merchandise constitute the cornerstone of the Amer ican system of taxation. The other articles of merchandise, that, from time to time, are subjected to taxation, are of no importance to the question of the distribution of taxes, especially not to the question whether the workingmen are interested or not in the distribution of taxes. These other sources of taxes cannot, in the first place, by reason of their very nature (they are mainly raw materials and aids to production), and, in the second place, by reason of the smallness of the amount that they yield (all together they would average only \$1.20 per head of population), be of any consequence. We may, therefore, limit the investiga-

tion to the above-named seven groups. Soon as we descend from the general to the specific facts and observe these facts, we discover that we may from the start, leave out even some of these main sources of taxation, because it main sources of taxation, because it promptly appears that the taxing of them can not affect the purchasing power of the workingman's wages. The taxes on iron and steel and on iron and steel goods, as likewise the taxes on silk, can not be felt by the workingmen as a tax-burden.

While leaving out these two sources of taxes, we must, at the same time point out the fact that, even if these groups of merchandise did play a rôle in the consumption by Labor, the lowness or highness of the taxes laid upon them could not be of interest to the workers. These taxes were laid on by the capitalists for their own capitalist purposes, and the amounts that they are made to yield vary according to the figures that may from time to time suit the capitalists' interests. Thus the taxes collected on iron and steel rose between 1870 and 1880 from 21 to 22 million of dollars, and dropped again in 1890 to 15 million; but the value, and, along with it, the price of iron and steel goods dropped steadily; thus also did the prices for silk goods decline steadily while the taxes collected upon them from 1870 to 1880 down, and, between 1880 and 1890 again rose slightly.

The object of these taxes was, not so much the collection of revenues for the Government, as the monopolization of the American market for the American capitalists. These taxes manufactured manufacturers; accordingly, they manufactured a sharper competition, and they also manufactured, by means of improved methods of production, the conditions that com-pelled the displacing of labor; along with that, they effected a lowering of

For the same reasons, the taxes and duties levied upon wool and woolen and cotton goods, not only could not effect a rise, but were rather bound to ffect a decline of prices.

The official figures for the prices of

woolen goods show that the same kind of woolen thread, that, in 1872, was quoted at \$2.12 per pound, dropped, in 1880, to \$1.65, and, in 1890, to \$1.22; that the same kind of flannel, that, in 1870, stood at 50 cents a yard, dropped in 1880 to 35 cents, and in 1890 to 30 cents. The price of ordinary cotton fell from 7.8 cents a yard in 1872 to 4.5 cents a yard in 1880, and to 3.3 cents in 1890. To present the matter in companies of the price prehensive manner we place below the price quotations and the taxes collected along side of each other: Woolen thr Taxes

	of wool.	price per poun
2	\$42,031,077 29,663,927	\$2.12
Ö	29,663,927	1.65
v	42,900,926	1.22
	Taxes on	Cotton pri
	cotton.	per yard
2	\$12,205,3)5	7.8 cen
ń	11,067,802	4.5 **
U	11,691,569	3.3 "

These figures make it clear that the purchasing power of the workingman's wages was not affected by the duties

that are of importance to the working-

There remain still three leading ar ticles of taxation to be investigated: sugar, tobacco and liquors generally. Of these we shall consider sugar, shall do so with a short statistical table which compares the taxes collected

with the movement of wholesale prices: Sugar duties. Price per pound. 12.6 cents 9.8 ... 6.3 ...

Hand in hand with an increased burden of taxation, the price of sugar also declined steadily. The purchasing power of the workingman's wages was, accordingly, not in the least affected by the tax on this article either; we therefore strike out this item also, and have now only the two items-tobacco and liquors-left to consider.

The duties and taxes raised on these articles of consumption have, in the ag-

gregate, increased as follows:

This is, then, the item of taxation whose workings upon the condition of the workingman is still to be investi-Distributed over the whole population, the following per capita would appear:

The question of taxation is one of those issues of the day that is used by demagogic hirelings of Capital to steer the workingmen away from their own class interests, from the interests, which, as wage earners, as propertyless and exploited producers, they have in common, and which drive them to the class struggle against the exploit-ing classes. In order to hold them fastened to the apron-strings of the ex-ploiting classes, the demagogic poli-ticians seek to draw the attention of the workers upon questions in which they are allegedly interested as con-sumers. Thus is the tax question operated with. An interest therein is talked into the workingmen on the allegation that, due to the height of taxation, they suffer an extra-exploita-tion, while, by an eventual reduction of the taxes, they could expect a marked improvement of their condi-

With the facts at hand we have inquired above into the extent to which the workingman is affected by a high or a low "burden of taxation"; we have proved, with regard to those articles of consumption, from which two-thirds of the taxes, collected by the American Government, are raised, that American Government, are raised, that the prices of these, regardless of the varying rates of taxation, have STEADILY DECLINED. We showed that with reference to those sources of taxes, which, in 1890, yielded a total of 264 million dollars of taxes. There remained only two groups of articles of consumption to be looked into, to wit, tobacco manufacturies and liquors.

These two groups of goods have borne from year to year an increasing share in the total of taxation. In 1880, they yielded one-fourth of all taxes; in the current year (1898-'99) they will have to bear more than one-third of the "burden of taxation." The taxes raised from these two sources rose, from 74 million dollars in 1880, to 110 million in 1890, and to 168 million in

Here, then, we have a striking increase in the "burden of taxation." Just think of it, since 1880, an in-creased taxation of 94 million dollars; -the "burden of taxation" more than doubled! Have the workinmen had to let that amount be knocked out of them

In the first place, be it remembered that these totals look much more dan-gerous than they are in fact. Even if the workingmen had to bear these inthe workingmen had to bear these increased taxes through higher prices, the amount, computed per capita of the population, would be insignificant; it would have amounted, between 1880 and 1898, to an increase of 51 cents a year per person, or of \$2.55 for every family of five members!

But, on the contrary, the facts prove that the consumers of tobacco and cigars, of beer and whiskey had by no means this increased taxation to bear. Of the taxes gathered from tobacco and liquors, whiskey yields by far more and iquors, whiskey yields by far more than one-half. The tax on whiskies yielded, in 1880, 61 million dollars; rose, in 1890, to 81 million, and in 1898 to 92 million. Did the drinkers of whiskey have to pay any more? Not

at all. The wholesale prices had dropped during that same period. Inclusive of taxes, the gallon cost, in 1880, \$1.55, and was sold, in 1890, for \$1.50, and beginning of 1890 for \$1.36. At retail, the price remained almost stationary; the average price was, during this rising taxation, \$2.50 per gallon. Finally, the drinker, who buys a drink at the bar, has all along paid the same price—10 cents.

Relatively, the tax on beer rose highest. In 1880, it amounted to 121/2 million dollars; in 1890, to 26 million; and in 1898, to 39½ million. But the average wholesale price did not rise simul-taneously; on the contrary, it fell. Be-tween 1880 and 1890, the price per bar-rel fell from \$8 to \$7, and by 1898 it had fallen on an average to \$6. During the period when the tax rose and the wholesale prices fell simultaneously, the beer drinker paid the same price for his glass of beer.

Thus it turns out that the worker's consumption was not affected by the taxation of beers and whiskies. ecordingly, strike out these articles also from the list of those sources of taxation in which the workingman could have an interest.

There remains only tobacco and its manufacturies to consider. On to-bacco and cigars, the duties and taxes bacco and cigars, the duties and taxes raised were, in 1880, 41½ million dollars, in 1890, 43¾ million dollars. From 1890 to 1898, the internal revenue taxes raised from tobacco and cigars have risen by about 3 million dollars.

Towards the taxes from tobacco manufacturies, cigars and cigarettes contributed more than one-half. In the rate of the taxation of these numerous important changes have taken place. But the prices, which the consumer has had to pay, have not been affected wages was not affected by the duties or taxes on these textile articles. Accordingly, also these groups may be aliminated from the sources of taxes duction of the "burden of taxation,"

did not, however, lead to lower prices for the smoking workingmen. It did not even redound to the benefit of the small trader, who had to pay the years ago customary price—on an average \$30 per 1.000 5-cent cigars—after as well as before the reduction. Later, 1890, the duty was raised by the Mc-Kinley bill on imported wrappers, and Kinley bill on imported wrappers, and thereby the "burden of taxation" was again increased by 3 million dollars. But the price could not be raised either to the retailer or the small retailer, even to-day, under the increased war tax rates, the same price of old prayable.

The only item of taxation that still remains to be considered is smoking tobacco. Until the war tax law of 1898, there has been no increased taxa-tion of this article since 1870. The in-creased tax, introduced by the law, has indeed been thrown upon the price. But that could happen only because the trade in smoking tobacco had been brought fully under control of the Trust. In this, the monopoly of an industry thwarts the tendencies in the determination of prices, which, other-wise, prevent the throwing of the tax

upon the consumer.

And yet, of what significance is the increase of taxation on tobacco to the consumer?

According to the reports so far in, this tax will run up for the current year to 22½ million dollars, as against 17½ million dollars the year before. According to that, the "burden of taxation" would have been increased by ? million dollars. If this whole "burden" is distributed among the male wage earners, 40 CENTS A YEAR is the "burden" that would fall on each

workingman. THAT IS ONE OF THOSE QUAN-TITIES THAT MAY BE IGNORED AND CONSIDERED EQUAL TO ZERO.

That much for the facts as to the effect of the system of taxation upon the American workingmen: facts that need not to be supplemented except in a few points with regard to the war

Why should we try to capture a slice of China; China has captured us. Duror China; China has captured us. Bur-ing the past year 148 persons have been supported at the Morris County Almshouse, near Boonton. The aver-age number has been nincty-six. At the present time there are eighty-two inmates. Nineteen deaths have oc-curred during the year. The cost of maintaining the institution for the year amounted to \$8,094.34. The cost of keeping the inmates has been nineteen cents a day for each person. Chinese could starve no better.

Perry Belmont, the adulterer, is, together with Whitelaw Reid, the main
owner of the Cœur d'Alene mines.
Some seven years ago, these two—one
a Democrat, the other a Republican—
obtained from a Republican President
Federal troops to help them down their
miners. And how they did down them!
Now, it seems that Mr. Belmont's
adulterous escapades with his now
wife, the ex-wife of Millionaire Sloan,
required much money; the Cœur wife, the ex-wife of Millionaire Sloan, required much money; the Cœur d'Alene miners had to be increasedly plucked; they were; they rebelled; and again Federal troops are sent down upon them; and this time the military takes full control by issuing a proclamation that contains this passage:

Certain organizations or combinations existing in Shoshone County have shown themselves to be criminal in purpose by procuring property to be destroyed and murder to be committed, by reason whereof it has been twice necessary to declare martial law in Shoshone County. You are therefore notified that men belonging to said, or other criminal organizations during the continuance of martial law must cease. In case will be closed.

will be closed.
All parties applying for underground work in any of the mines will be required to obtain from Dr. Hugh France a permit authorizing said person so applying to seek for and obtain employment. Thus brazen crime dares insult the

wronged. But the dawn of freedom is in

LECTURES.

HUGO VOGT. "The S. T. & L. A. and Its Mission," Sunday, May 14, 118 East 110th street, New York.

ARTHUR KEEP, "Socialism vs. Reform," Thursday, May 18, Caledonia Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue (21st A. D.), N. Y.

MASS MEETING, Wednesday, May 17, at 414 East 71st street (N. Y.) for the purpose of organizing Branch 2 of 28th A. D. Arthur Keep, speaker. Readers of THE PEOPLE, especially those residing in the District, please attend.

The Noble's Revenge.

A Ballad of Modern Love, of Modern Men and Modern Maide.

Written for THE PEOPLE by V. S.,

"The colonial office furnishes many berths to our nobility, and were it not for them, suffering would be more accute than it now is. Our merchants and our tradesmen have served to prop up many a noble house which otherwise would now be but history. The merchant makes the money, and the money makes the lord."

—Peter Arber, China, 1810.

The grass grew green on the hillside top,
And it grew green at the base,
And Lord Ronald he entered a baker's shop,
But there was wee in his face:
No credit, no credit," the baker cried,
will I give you or your bonney bride,
"And whether good or ill betide"—
"But the world is large," Lord Ronald
sighed.

So all foreign he took him back,—
"What luck?" his lady said.
Then her good liege lord but mouned,
"Alack!"

"We'll have to bake our bread.
"No more the tarts and the good mince ples
"I'll set before your meek brown eyes,
"No more the buns with current files
"Will still Lord Smallfred's infant cries."

Then they sold their shares in a Yankee maid,
Whom they hoped to own outright:
But their wie and sorrow did not fade
With shadows of the night.
The maid wis quoted high next day,
And Ronald in his blank dismay
Would buy again—but, well away,
A fractured duke had bought the fay.

Out of one grave there grew a vine,
And out of one a thorn:
And the baker he rued his dastard deed,
And on himself came woe and need.
When young Lord Smallfred came to feed,
And pointed out in scorn.
That be the baker's child divine
Would wed the morrow morn
Mark Hanna in Excelsia.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (looking very wise)
I have a nut for the first Socialist whom I meet to crack. Uncle Sam-Suppose you try it on

B. J.-Good. Here it is: Is it not Socialist principle that bigger capital makes competition harder for smaller capital?

C. S.—'Tis.

B. J.—And if two big concerns pull together they will be able to pull down any one concern which neither could have coped with single handed?
U. S.-Just so.
B. J.-And that the upshot of it all

is gigantic monopoly that, on the one hand, deties competition, and, on the other, deprives the workingman of his just share of production?
U. S.—Correct, again.
B. J.—Now this is my nut for you:

Would not there remain, under any form of Government, a tendency to-wards just such tyrannous coalitions? U. S.-Did you ever see one of Bar-num's clowns turn a somersault back-

wards? B. J. Lots of times. U. S. -Well, that's just what you have done now.

B. J.—What way? U. S.—From your series of questions down to just before the last one, the conclusion was justified that you know the secret of why a big concern disables smaller ones from competing

with it—

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—To wit, the fact that the hig concern can undersell the smaller

B. J.-Well-U. S.-On the further fact that the concern can do so because of its ability to operate more perfected capi-

B. J.-Well-U. S.—"Well." "Well." "Well." You don't seem to realize what such premi-

ses imply.

B. J.—What do they imply?

U. S.-They imply that the concentration of capital in private hands is tion of capital in private hands is predicated upon non-existence of still more concentrated capital in operation. Now, then, under Socialism, the best machinery of production will always be public property; that being the case, no better machinery can possibly be in private hands, and, accordingly, no private labor-grinding monopoly could arise. To say "Socialism," and yet imagine the continuance of éssentially capitalist conditions, is as silly as to capitalist conditions, is as silly as to say "Light," and yet imagine the con-tinuance of "Darkness." So, there you are with your "nut."

B. J.—Well, I see. But suppose the Socialist Labor Party in power, how would it go about to eradicate the Trust?

Trust?
U. S.—"Eradicate" the Trust?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—Why, man, you are more at sea than I imagined. Socialism does not want to "eradicate" the Trust. It wants to NATIONALIZE the Trust. Eradication means destruction; Socialism does not propose to destroy the ism does not propose to destroy the Trust. The Trust is a good thing; it is an improved implement of production. What Socialism wants to destroy is the private ownership of the Trust.

B. J.—Well, that's what I mean; how

would the S. L. P. go about it? U. S.—Here, my good man, you expect of me that I prophesy to you.
That I can't. The Cuban patriots did
not propose to destroy Cuba, did they?
B. J.—Guess not.
U. S.—They proposed to destroy

Spain's private property in the island. Could they have foreseen the circumstances that finally determined the

manner in which their purpose was to

be accomplished?

B. J.—N·n—o.

U. S.—So with the S. L. P. It will continue to educate the masses; drill them for the political struggle; lead them to the conquest of the public powers. Once in power, it will be as easy to the Socialists to legislate the Trusts out of the hands of their pres-ent holders and into the hands of the American people, as it is now easy to the Demo-Rep Capitalists to legislate, as they do, the property of the land out of the hands of the workers into the hands of the idlers. Think this

B. J. (scratches his head)-But--Do you feel a tremor in your knees?

B. J.-But if the capitalists fight?

U. S.—The sward of America is ample enough to bury every traitor who would raise an impious hand against the people's flat expressed at the ballot box.

The re-armament of the Russian ar-The re-armament of the Russian ar-tillery with quick-firing guns has just been decided upon; that is to say, at this very time when the delegates are assembling at The Hague to the pro-posed Russian Peace Conferences look-ing to universal disarmament. What else is this but the enactment, upon as international theater, with interna-tional trappings of a farce enacted with great regularity upon our own national theater every time Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor meet in conference to "perfect an understand-ing" and "establish harmony."—while Ing and establish narmony, while the capital is simultaneously putting in improved machinery (quick labor-displacers and starvers).

Sham rules the capitalist world.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

An All-Round Instructive Page in the History of Trustification.

Coming events cast their shadows be-fore them, is an old proverb, the truth of which is amply proven by recent occurrences in the cigar and tobacco occurrences in the cigar and tonacco industries. It has often been asserted that the cigar industry could not fall under control of trusts or any combi-nation of capitalists, owing to the simlicity of the tools and the ease with lefty of the tools and the ease with high raw material can be procured, but these views are held by many in be admitted; and yet, just as in jother industries, the machine is here g the place of the simple tool, and manufacture of cigars is daily be-ing more difficult for the man of

The cigar, cigarette and tobacco instry has at all times been looked on as two distinct trades with nothing in common. Cigar manufacturers were not allied with cigarette or tocco manufacturers; cigarmakers did t consider cigarettemakers as having raft interests in common; and so each industry marched its own path on separate lines, the one reaching at an early stage the highest state of capi-alistic development, that one being the cigarette and tobacco trade. So it has been with the workers in both of hese trades. In the one, the most highly developed (cigarette making), the workers have reached the pinnacle of modern wage slavery: there is nothing more for them to learn; while, on the other hand, those engaged in the making of cigars are learning every day, and have much more before them, especially in relation to the forces which are operating to drive capital to group itself in larger and larger

THE FIRST TRUST.

The development of the cigarrette industry was rapid. Prior to the Civil War the manufacture of cigarettes, bebut a small factor in relation to productivity of the nation, called for little attention as an industry. The manufacture of cigarettes was mainly southern industry, where they were made by hand, nor did the establish-ment of the customs or internal revenue accelerate the growth of the industry to any perceptible extent. As capitalism was, however, marching torards its goal there was no reason for its march. Cigarettes were simple in could easily be manipulated by ma-chinery, which would come sooner or later. So, among the first of industries to be trustified was the cigarette and tobacco trade, the promoter of which was a man named Allen. The result f his labors was the drawing together of the following firms: Allen & Ginten, Wm. S. Kimball, Marburg Bros., Kiney Bros., Duke & Son, and a few thers, who founded the well known shers, who founded the well known "American Tobacco Co... whose first act was to demonstrate the brutality, heartlessness and selfishness of the capitalist class by forcing this very man Allen to sue for his commission as the promoter of the "American Tobacco Co." against whom he secured indement for \$10,000 judgment for \$10,000.

After the company was in operation, they began at once to close some of the factories controlled by them, and did throw several thousand people out dd throw several thousand people out of employment; in the remaining ones they began to place labor-displacing machines in the shape of a cigarette machine that displaced 80 per cent. of the cigarettemakers. This machine, with the aid of one boy, can make 30,000 cigarettes per day, where, under the old system of hand work, a very that cigarettemaker, could, make, but fast cigarettemaker, could, make, but fast cigarettemaker could make but 2,500 per day; thus displacing 11 out

THE SECOND TRUST AND THE

SCHEME BACK OF IT. All the manufacturers of cigarettes did not enter the Trust. There was still some competition in that line. A war thus started between the American Tobacco Co. and these independent manufacturers a war that was eating into the profits of both, but more so late the profits of the American Tobacco Co. So, realizing the value of combination, the A. T. Co. concocted a scheme by which these independent manufacturers were to be drawn in line with the A. T. Co. and finally to be absorbed by the Trust./It was, ac-cordingly, arranged that one Butler, a Vice President and the control of the control of the control of the Vice President and the control of the contr Vice-President of the American Tohacco Co., was to withdraw from the A. T. Co. in "anger." swearing eternal vengeance on the Trust, and pledging himself to work for its destruction. This plan was carried out, and Mr. Butler "withdrew" at "a stormy meet-ing" of the Board of Directors. He then proceeded to give out through the newspapers and other channels that he withdrew from the Trust because it was too greedy, and that he did no longer approve of it, and that he was the Trust. The retailers, who long Trust. The retailers, who long vere taken in by this decoy; they hailed the new Moses with peans of by, and were looking forward to the day of judgment for the American Toacco Co., when the retailers would be lelivered from bondage. So the new Morea (Butler) gathered his new company about him and launched the "Union Tobacco Co., The fact was thady announced:

THE UNION TOBACCO CO.

sed Under the Presidency of Mr. William H. Butler.

The Union Tobacco Co., of this city, was smally organized at the office of its countain Measure. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. of wall street, at noon on Dec. 1. Mr. William H. Butler, for many years with the Linneys and later Secretary, and after-ward First Vice-President of the American Tobacco Co. was elected President. The Board of Directors is made up of President Butler and the following named statement: Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford, in the street of the setro-line frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford; Thomas F. Ryan, Treasurer of the setro-line frank Thomas, a large capitalist; Mr. Frank McCoy, the well known cigar manufacturer and, for a number of years, President of the National Cigarette and Tobacco

Co., Mr. R. A. C. Smith, of the Spanish American Steamship Co.; Mr. Peter B. Widener, the well known capitalist and street railway magnate, of Philadelphia; Mr. George W. Breme; of the widely known tobacco firm of Bremer Bros. & Boehm, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable Williams L. Elkins, also of Philadelphia.

The Union Tobacco Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It has a capital of \$10,000,000, one-half of which has been paid in. It has taken over the business of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Co. and besides manufacturing cigarettes and smoking and chewing to-bacco, it will acquire plug tobacco and other factories. Its New York City factory is at Nos. 250 and 252 West 27th street, and it will begin operations there as soon as necessary niterations in and to the building are completed. The building is six stories high and has a frontage of 50 feet by a depth of 100 feet.

A close examination of the officers

A close examination of the officers of the Union Tobacco Co. discloses the fact that business and politics are pretty well mixed. We find Standard Oil, American Tobacco, Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and a few kindred interests interwoven in this new "Union Tobacco Co." The list of names speaks for itself; first, there is Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford, an active Republican and close friend of Tom Platt; the second name is that of Thos. F. Ryan, the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the business agent of Anthony N. Brady, who is the manager of the Troy Albany Street Railroad and a part-ner of ex-Senator Ed. Murphy, close business and political friend of Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall. Thus in the first two can be found the con-necting link which unites the "busi-ness" end of the Democratic and Republican parties.

But in order to clinch the matter, I

shall introduce the other Directors of the Union Tobacco Co. The next is Gen. Samuel Thomas, this gentleman is the connection which unites the Standard Oil Co. with the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the Union Tobacco Co. The next Director is Frank Mc-Coy, whom every cigarmaker in New York knows; his factory on Avenue C. between 12 and 13th streets, is up-todate with machines and female labor; but he is best known as the President of the Cigar Manufacturers' Associa he was one of the most out-spoken against the men. A Mr. Smith is the next, then comes Peter B. Widener. the well known exploiter of street rail party, a dictator of Democratic nomi-nations, the man whom the railroad men of Philadelphia would have made short work of had they caught him at one time. The next Director of the Union Tobacco Co. is Mr. G. W. Bre-mer, a leaf tobacco dealer of Philadel-phia of whom the cigarmakers of that city can speak. The last, but not least, is the Hon. Wm. L. Elkins, United states Senator from Pennsylvania, partner of Wm. M. Whitney, Roswell P. Flower, Ed. Murphy, Chas. Clem-enshow, and a client of ex-Governor

Thus we have in this combine to-bacco dealers, cigar manufacturers, railroad men, and political leaders of both parties. A better combination of deliverers could not be found.

The new Moses (Butler) could not refrain from a few newspaper interviews as to what this combine was going to do to the Trust. The new company be gan operations by consolidating all the factories. They acquired the Blackwells-Durham plant, Admiral Cigarette plant, Legget & Myers' plant, and sevor dollars. Then they began operations. It is necessary to understand the connection between the retailer and the manufacturer in order to realize the importance of this deal, and the significance of what happened.

A THIRD "TRUST," AS TENDER. The retailers do not buy direct from the manufacturer; they buy from a middle man known as a jobber, who buys from the manufacturers. The A. T. Co., in order to carry out their plot and secure control of the entire cigarette and tobacco industry, called a meeting of the jobbers in Greater New York in their office, and told the jobbers there assembled that they must form a Jobbers' Trust and that they, the A. T. Co., would allow them 5 per cent. over and above what they would give jobbers who did not join the com-bine. The jobbers present at that meeting were Bendheim, a stock holder in the A. T. Co.; Stearn & Bro., of Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Bros.; and L. Aarensberg, of Brook-lyn. These gentlemen thereupon called a general meeting of the jobbers of New York and there stated the orders of the A. T. Co. The jobbers almost to a man declined to do as the A. T. Co. wanted, with the exception of the ones named, who forthwith organized what is known as the Matropolitical Towhat is known as the Metropolitan To-bacco Co., and then started in at once to drive those jobbers not in the Trust out of business by cutting the price to the retailer. The A. T. Co., in order to insure the success of the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., issued a circular to all jobbers that on and after March 20 all jobbers must purchase their goods from the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., as no more goods will be supplied at the factories except to the Jobbers' Combine. Thus assured of the success of the Jobbers' Trust, they, the A. T. Co., at once discharged their drivers and helpers; also sold their horses and wagons, which act threw about 40 men out of employment, and then they bought up the Union Tobacco Co., for which they paid 35 million dollars, which means a profit of 11 millions over the capital of the Union Tobacco, but much more than that when ex-amined, seeing that the entire plant of the Union Tobacco Co. would not bring over 12 millions in open market. Add to that 12 millions water and you have a total of 24 millions. To buy the 24 millions Union Tobacco Co. stocks, the American Tobacco Co. paid 35 million
A. T. Co. stocks. A. T. Co. stock was
rated, May 5, on the exchange at 220;
35 millions at 220 is 77 millions; so the
exact figures are, Union Tobacco Co. plant, valued 12 millions, sold for 77 millions; net profit in three months, 65

millions.
Thus, with all the manufacturers in the Trust and all the manufacturers in the Trust and all the jobbers under their control, the next step is to refuse to sell anyone cigarette, smoking or chewing tobacco to any dealer who does not handle exclusively the cigars which will be shortly manufactured by the Leaf Tobacco. Cigar Manufacthe Leaf Tobacco, Cigar Manufac

the Lear Tobacco, Cigar Manufac-turers, Rallroad Magnates and Politi-cions' Combine.

Of its effect on the cigar industry I
will speak later when I review the cigar industry, which I will do in my next latter. next letter. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY AMONG MINERS.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., Pa., May 7.—International Labor Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, reprecialist Trade & Labor Alliance, represented by Section Buena Vista and Local Alliance 121. The representative speakers were Comrades Schulberg and John R. Root, of Pittsburg, who spoke in the English, and Comrade Aemdis Morl, of Blythesdale, who spoke in the Italian language. The meeting was the greatest ever held under Socialist principles. The meeting was well advertised and hundreds came to hear the gospel of disdreds came to hear the gospel of discontent and of the way out and became favorably impressed with the arguments of the speakers, which doubtless will redound to the benefit of the less will redound to the benefit of the movement by an increased vote upon the political arena of class-conscious politics. One noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of the Labor Fakir Edward McKay, this place being his home. Comrade Schulberg had occasion to refer to him as professing to be a Socialist and yet abusing the doctrine, and stating that leaders, socialed, national and local, were in the employ of the capitalists. employ of the capitalists.

Comrade Mori dwelt upon the econ-omic phase of the movement and ad-

monished his countrymen to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Root spoke upon the Trust system and pointed out the inevitable doom of the small manufacturing and mercantile classes. His speech was interrupted by a thunder storm which finally wound up the meeting, but not before three rousing cheers were given for the Social Revolution.

The May Day issue of THE PEOPLE was distributed among the people

at the meeting.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM SPREADING.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 8.—The big lie published and spread by the capitalist press of wages being increased in all the cotton mills has taken ground here also. The "enormous" wage of the weavers here, amounting at an average to the large number of \$6 per week for the last few years, has been cut down about 30 per cent. The men got it as a reward for marching through the streets ward for marching through the streets of Hartford at the last Presidential election.

Some of the comrades thought it the

Some of the comrades thought it the best opportunity for organizing the textile workers into the S. T. & L. A. A. meeting was announced with Alex Kersting, of Springfield, as speaker. A crowd of 500 people came to hear the speaker and, much to the credit and through the efforts of Comrade Kersting, a Mixed Local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized with 34 chapter. L. A. was organized with 34 charter members. We will have a hot time in this town in the near future.

On, on, comrades, and speed the day of your liberation.

EMANUEL SHERMAN.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our pairons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection. their collection.

Attention is called to the republication of the leaflet "Down fall of the Small Producer," by Karl Kautsky; \$1.50 per 1,000. Marx and Engels:
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CORRESPONDENCE.

print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

Humors of the Tax Question.

Humors of the Tax Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—I trust you will not suppress this letter and violate in me too the right of free speech and free assemblage. I demand space, all the space needed for me to declare to the Party at large, and to the world in particular that I do. I do. I DO pay the taxes. How? Which the same I now rise to explain.

Before this infamous 55th Cougress want in to crush me with taxes, I only needed 20 packages of tobacco to get a pipe. The 20 packages brought each a label: the 20 labels being collected, I turned them in and received a pipe. Now. as a result of that Congress' seoundrelly work, I have to buy 25 do you hear. oh. ny fellow crushees?), I have to buy 25 packages, I. e., 5 more packages before I am entitled to a pipe! !!

Am I not oppressed, am I not crushed? Can anyone have a heart so finty as not to sympathize with me, when in his mind's eye, he sees me staggering under the weight of such a burden of taxation?

Now. Mr. Editor, if you know what is good for you, put this letter in; no editorial blue penciling, either. If you suppress me, I shall amble up, one abreast, before the National Executive Committee and lay my grievance before them; and if they too sit down upon sme, then, why, then,—I shall issue my own "English" edition and electrify the natives.

Make no mistake about me, Mr. Editor; no hen, big with nu egg, is more determined than I am to lay it, and to have the whole world know it, too.

H. K.

An Active Labor Fakir at His Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—I came across the following item in the "Labor News" column of the New York "Journal" of last May 1: "COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

"COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS."
"A letter was received from the compressed air workers asking the Central Federated Union to order a general strike on the Willis Avenue Bridge, alleging that Contractor Rogers had not made a settlement with their union. Delegate Paterson said that be had investigated the complaints of the men and found that they had broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

The constitution of the men and found that they had broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

The question immediately arose to my mind, is this man Paterson a knave or a fool? He being a delegate to the Central Federated Union, one would feel inclined to judge him by his company; but be that as it may, the matter is certainly worthy of a passing notice.

Certain men thumans) known as compressed air workers were forced to sell their labor-power to a labor-skinner by the name of Redgers at his own terms; this Rodgers then takes the labor-power which he lought and uses it on the Willis Avenue Bridge; the men who own this labor-power find that this Mr. Rodgers is taking more than he is paying for, so they formed a small pure and simple union so as to prevent this labor-skinner from robbing them of their property (labor-power); but they found that the fleecing went on just the same, despite their union. They, thereupon, appealed to the "big union," the Central Federated Union, for aid, whereupon this man Paterson, a labor fakir of the most pronounced type, a capitalist agent, reports that he investigated the matter and finds that the skinned have wronged the skinner by objecting to being skinned. If Rodgers paid for that report, how much did it cost him.

EX-LABOR FAKIR.

Brooklyn, May 6. EX-LABOR FAKIR.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—Collinsburg is a small village but in possession of a Section of the S. L. P. with progressive material. A place chiefly composed of coal miners, but which, aithough poor, oppressed, robbed and set upon on all occasions by their capitalist masters, would not allow the International Labor Day ceme and pass without a labor demonstration. In opposition to our exploiters who had made arrangements to operate their mines on the First of May, the class conscious coal miners remained at home and celebrated their only holiday—May Day. We had no parading as our better situated comrades in the cities enjoyed, but made the best that could be made out of it.—a Jolly day full of wit and humor and dance in the afternoon, and two Socialist speakers in the evening: Courades A. Berg, of Pittsburg, and S. Schulberg, of New York.

At 7 o'clock, the singers of the Collinsburg Liederkranz, under the direction of Prof. F. Schuetze of McKeesport, sang the 'Sozialisten Marsch,' after which President S. Mæder, of said society, introduced Comrade A. Berg, of Pittsburg. Comrade Berg spoke in German for about one hour, the applause given him during and after his speech showed that he hit the nail on the head with his arguments. After the speaker had finished, the members of the Liederkranz honored us with the song: "Arbeiter Auf," followed by the next speaker, the "short-hired" hero of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car strike of Pittsburg-Commonwenth, although he had spoken at a miners' open miners at length on the necessity of Socialism and the Cooperative Commonwenth, although he had spoken at a miners' open miners at length on the necessity of Socialism nand the cooperative Commonwenth, although he had spoken at a miners' open miners at length on the necessity of Socialism and the cooperative Commonwenths. He had spoken at a miners' open miners at season as he starts to speak order and silence is stabilished and prevails. It lies with the courades of this Siate, and particularly with those in the mi is established and prevails. It lies with the comrades of this Nate, and particularly with those in the mining districts, to build up the S. T. & L. A. In the Keystone State. We have all seen what class-consciousness is worth, during the Pressed Steel Car strike. The miners are more robbed and oppressed than any other class of workers on the face of the earth, anything that is left unstolen about the mine is safely gathered in into the "constitutional" pluck, me store; therefore the miners need the greatest and best organization of the face of the globe to protect themselves, and such is the S. T. & L. A. and on election day, when your walk up to the will-expresser, express yours in favor of the S. L. P., which is the only thing that will emaccipate you from wage siarcry. Meanwhile let us gather funds in all possible means to keep agitators among the wage workers. The meagr bone of prosperity is thrown out among a good many workers to insure the re-election of the Advance Agent of Calamity McInley. Spend one portion of the increase in wages, if you had any, in building upour own organization and party, and reap the fruit thereof a hundredfold in getting what you produce without sharing with a capitalist exploiter and seuth.

Collinsburg, May 3.

Collinsburg, May 3.

The Movement in America Stands Sound.

I.

To THE PEOPLE.—Stand firm, you are on the right track.
Comrade Schlueter of the "Volkszeitung" is not aware of the harm he has done by allowing Union 90 free access to the readers of the "Volkszeitung," thereby inducing the Pure and Simplers to believe that the Socialists in New York are opposed to the "tactics of De Leon" (not knowing that it was the tactics of the Party). So they hammered with all might and almost succeeded in creating a split. It is not easy for us scholars of Lassalic to throw off the notion about taxes; but when we consider the tactics necessary to Lassalie had raw material to hammer in shape to instil hope and respect for themselves. We have the Sam Gomperses to fight who run to Washington and ask Congress to impose taxes for the betefit of workingmen. There are the two elements of taxes against and in favor which must split the workingmen. The trades union must become united on Socialism, and the S. T. & L. A. is a good sledge hammer to do the work.

CARL SCHLUETER.

Boston, Mass., May 5.

11.

To THE PEOPLE.—The controversy between THE PEOPLE and "Volkszeitung." while in a way to be deplored, is timely in

that it will tend to bring out the truth in regards to the question of taxation. I have been studying Socialism for about fifteen years and, while not an accredited member of the Party, have voted the S. i. P. ticket straight since 1889. I have before me at present writing the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE and the special issue of the "Volkszeitung," and feel inclined to put before your readers the impression of a hair capitalist, haif workingman on the question.

PEOPLE and the special issue of the "Volkazeitung." and feel inclined to put before your readers the impression of a hair capitalist, haif workingman on the question.

With the question of authorities and hair-splitting dialectics I have nothing to do, as anyone can twist them to their liking. Simply will state the facts as I find them.

First, as to real estate taxation, having been a house-owner and being engaged in the building trades (an average-size boss), I know that a rise or fall in the tax rate does not affect rents. As neither does the contrary, taxes on buildings, etc., are grade according to the probable value of the buildings as an investment. The same as repairs, afterations, etc., are guaged by the house owner in regard to how much rent it will bring. The higher or lower taxation of property simply makes a difference in the earnings of the capital invested. The rent is determinen by the average ability of the tenant to pay or the landlord to squeeze. This I know from experience as a house owner, a tenant and a building tradesman to be a FACT, all authorities to the contrary, if any there be, notwithest to put a two-cent stamp on every check i write. Yet I cannot put it on my customers. In my position as capitalist i simply have to pay it to un to my customers. In my position as capitalist i simply have to pay it out of my pocket. No workingman pays it.

The express companies that deliver me goods have to put a stamp on every receipt that I sign; yet the express charges remain the same. The company as capitalists simply has that much less carnings. While from the product of the workingman's labor all taxes are paid, a higher or lower rate of taxation does not affect the workingman's labor all taxes are paid, a higher or lower rate of taxation does not affect the workingman's labor all taxes are paid, a higher or lower rate of taxation does not affect the workingman's labor all taxes are paid, and higher or lower rate of taxation does not affect the workingman's labor all taxes are paid, and higher

To THE PEOPLE.—In the English edition of the New York "Volkszeitung" of April 29, appears a statement which is contrary to the laws of natural philosophy: "the wel-to-do, on the other hand, are agreed on the point that the cost of Government and the war should be borne not by them out of their wealth but by the masses out of their poverty."

Such a thing as this would be of the same possibility as would be the squeezing of water out of a grindstone. It implies the creation of something out of nothing, which is contrary to the laws of the conservation of energy, the undestructibility and unpenetrability of matter. This statement takes rank with the mystical language of the ancient alchemists and their quinta essentia, elixir vitae philosopher's stone, etc. Viewed in the light of modern theories, such a statement that the cost of Government and the war should be borne by the masses OUT OF THEIR POVERTY becomes "the baseless fabric of a vision."

Newburyport, Mass., May 4.

To THE PEOPLE. Having received a copy of the New York "Volkszeitung," which contains a voluminous discussion of taxes, inviting further discussion on the part of members of the S. L. P. I beg leave to present my opinion. This dispute should be settled before we enter upon the soming campaign as taxes will be one of the war cries of the Demo-Pop party, and the S. L. P. must make no neistakes in dealing with this subject. Conditions in the United States are vastly different from those in Europe; here we have no well-defined middle class; no remnant of the feudal, but we do have a very consplouous capitalist class at war with tisself. We are witnessing the downfall of small production and the rapid rise of the Trust, therefore we must ing in parts of Europe where the middle class; or small producers and land holders, are yet in preponderance. Owing to the irresistible downward tendency of wages consequent to the triumph of the Trust, and the greedy grasping of the small men for the crumbs of ouslness overlooked by the greet capitalists, it becomes utterly impossible to extract taxes from wages, however much the capitalists may wish to shift the burden of taxation from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the wage workers. In attempting to do so they can only succeed in causing strikes or riots of the working class. If wages are already below the point of subsistence, then it is absurd to think of, much less talk of, collecting taxes out of wages. Indeed, the agents of Government are particular to collect indirect taxes may be levied. If wages are already below the point of subsistence, then it is absurd to think of, much less talk of, collecting taxes out of wages. Indeed, the signal of Government are particular to collect indirect taxes of the manufacturer. Counterfeiting has even been indulged in, and several barrels of whiskey have been out alsed in equal proportions as indirect taxes when he can do so without lowering the standard of living will not pay taxes.

The small man will pay indirect taxes when he

instits and wage line as little above the line takes away from profits—a little below takes from wages. Indicect taxation simply adds fuel to the fire while the battle goes on. The small man can hardly be taken into account, his cries for reform grow weaker and weaker. Occasionally, however, his demand for an income tax may distract the workers and they may turn from the contest mementarily to the lastent on his pleas. Then the S. L. P. must be able to show the effects of an income tax may the hands of the small men. The small men would use the income tax to even up the burden of traxition, while the case-conscious workers would use the proceeds of such tax to strengthen the wage workers in their contest with capitalism. Socialists in office would not use taxes to pay debts created by the capitalist class unless it could be clearly shown that by doing so not advocated by Socialists as measure of reforms, but only as a means of expropriation, at best a palliative under the present system. It ought to be clear to any one of reforms are out of the capitalist system will soon destroy liveif, and, if such is the case, we must be alert, active and avoid confusion.

THEO. BERNINE, Omaha, Neb., May 7.

Typical Boston Old Trade Unionists

Typical Boston Old Trade Unionists

To THE PEOPLE.—A typical "old trade unionist" meeting was held in this city today by Bakers' "Pure and Simple" Union
No. 4 in Dexter Hall, 987 Washington
street. Anthony Flynn, the man that made
the motion in old Protective Union No. 2.
"to refuse to obey the General Executive
Board," and hiped Fitsgernid to block all
business in the Protective Union for three
months for the purpose of upholding the
corrupt and crooked Manager Welch, who
thought it wise not to keep any records of
the business transactions in the employment office; this same Flynn, who last winter stated at one of our mass meetings that
he worked steady for 15 years and that he
is perhaps a better sucker than others,
acted as chairman.

The dray speaker was Frank Pickett, for-

he worked steady for 15 years and that he is perhaps a better sucker than others, acted as chairman.

The first speaker was Frank Pickett, formerly in the real estate business, but for a long time "labor news" maker of the Boston "Herald," representative of what they call "Newspaper Writers Union" in the Central Labor Union, and Fresident of the latter bady. Mr. Pickett receives a liberal salary from the "Herald" Company, and in consideration thereof he does his best to "keep politics out of the trade unions." His mutton chop whiskers give him the appearance of a prominent boursects.

geois. The other speaker, or rather "reader," was John Schudel, National Secretary of the Bakers' International Union. Schudel

read his lecture from a composition of articles of Gompers, Strasser and Perkins, stating that the trade union movement of Germany was weak because they took up the political movement, but that in America we have a powerful trade union movement, which will achieve wonders as soon as they overcome the Socialist opposition; that the Bakers' International Union (3,000 members out of 40,000 bakers in the U. S.) is in splendid condition; that they sell many millions of fabels a year; all over the country everything was perfect, but only in Boston on account of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance opposition they could not benefit the bakers so much. Schudel was hardly able to read his paper in a kind of South-German broken English.

Joseph Walsh, Manager of Union No. 4, candidate for Bake-shop Inspector. Policeman or any other office, a man who has done political services for Republicans and Democrats, howled like a mad-man and charked the Alliance with about everything wrong under the sun. This Walsh wants to make his lving as a "warker," and as the bake-shop temperature is not as healthy as the policeman's uniform, Union No. 4 on the bindrers got through. Otto Harsbecker of the Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A. asked for the floor, whereupon Pure and Simple Flynn stated in an excited manner that he would under no consideration as a chalrman allow any debate, questions or criticism, in which be acted very wisely as none of the speakers could stand either criticism or free an opponent. The owl does not like the light of the day.

Slave drivers in bake-shops, corruptionists, boodie politicians and crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism or independent politician and crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism or independent politician and crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism or independent politician sand crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism or independent politician in bakers' Protective Union and of the Bakers' International Union of Boston the bindrers of the linernati

A Suggestion.

To THE PEOPLE.—I suggest that the Socialists of New York have a dinner in opposition to that of the fakirs, à la Bucher, good bread and water, good water and bread, mush, bones, any old thing. Some comrade could manage to put French on the menu. The wags of the Party could make it a roaring farce. Of course, you could have letters of regret from the leading comrades all over the country. Think it would be a good advertisement. Make it free. Would pay my share towards Hall.

Ansonia, Conn., May 4.

LETTER BOX. '

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. L. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The speech delivered by Conrade Hanford at the de-bate before the Typographical Union, and reported in these columns a few weeks ago, was not taken down stenographically.

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Johann Most was once a member of the Social Demog-racy's delegation in the Reichstag.

racy's delegation in the Reichstag.

H. C. F., NEW YORK.—Fear not, fear not, THE PEOPLE'S secenity will never be ruffled, nor will its good manners be affected, however ribaid the language of the editorial management of the New Yorker Volkszeitung' may become. These gentlemen will not succeed in dragging THE PEOPLE down into the ditch of a personal clapperclaw. The issue is a great issue of principle, fact and tactics, involving the very existence of the Party; and THE PEOPLE will keep the issue clear for the intelligent settlement that is bound to come.

G. S. H. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—We never were notified from New Bedford what became of that gold watch sale. Shall in-

J. J., WATERBURY, CONN.—If the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it J. J., WATERBURY, CONN.—If the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it will become a collection of freaks and amount to nothing. The S. L. P. is not a parlor movement. It is only freaks that cry "tolerance," and, with the cry, sacrifice the substance to the shadow. He who sympathizes with Anarchists must fight with the S. L. P.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS,—The Osh-kosh, Wis., woodworkers' strike redounded to the benefit of the employers and of the Labor Fakirs, T. I. Kldd, among them, only.

C. C.D., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't pin your faith on the news items that you find in the press of the Debs Democracy; if you do, you will find yourself badly confused. For

you will find yourself badly confused. For Instance:
During last year's campaign, items like this were of frequent occurrence in those columns: "We congratulate Comrade Modest on his active campaign in the 16th New York Assembly District." Now the "activity" of "Comrade Modest" in that campaign was limited to just two open air meetings. The first was widely advertised, with the result that a large number of S. L. P. men gathered around the truck when "Comrade Modest" rose to speak, and they kept up such an incessant storm of appliance for the S. L. P. and its candidates, every time the speaker mentioned them, that the meeting, a complete success for the S. L. P., could hardly be considered a success for "Comrade Modest's active campaign."

The second meeting was held two weeks

success for "Comrade Modest's active cam-paign."

The second meeting was held two weeks later. With the experience of the first on their minds, the managers of the "Social Democratic" campaign in the 16th Assem-bly District decided to adopt new tactics. They kept the time and place of the second open air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the wicked S. L. P. men; but con-scipus of the fact that they thereby ran the risk of having no crowd and of being lauched at, they provided for the emergency chem air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the wicked S. L. P. men; but conscious of the fact that they thereby ran the risk of having no crowd and of being laughed at, they provided for the emergency by carting two or three cartioads of Barondess Anarchists across the boundary line from the 12th A. D. This device did provide "Comrade Modest" with a crowd; he had it all to himself for the full time of his speech, during which the S. L. P. and its candidates were denounced to his heart's content; but—when he stepped off the truck, he found his watch was gone! !

That ended that "active campaign."

E. T. G., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Read the answer given to C. L., DAYTON, O., in the Letter Box issue of May I. It disposes of the whole bunch of errors that you labor under as to Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan. If all the "crows" you have to pick with THE PEOPLE are of no weighter nature than this one, you had better drop or overhaul them.

drop or overhaul them.

E. J. D., NEW YORK.—That the liquor question, i. e., the question of alcohol, is so far behind to-day, nobody 's as responsible for as the Prohibition party. That party consists, in its officers and heads and fronts. of labor skinners; it has opposed and violently does oppose Socialism, and by its conduct it delays the day when, freed from the element of the consideration for a living, people could caimly, because disinterestedly, settle the matter. We recommend to your earnest consideration the "Open Letter to Prohibitionists." by a Prohibitionist, in our issue of last April 9.

L. G. CHICAGO, ILL.—Theories depend

"Open Letter to Prohibitionists," by a Prohibitionist, in our issue of last April 9.

L. G., CHICAGO, II.L.—Theories depend upon facts; no facts, no theory. Theories are, indeed only defluctions from facts, And there is where the gentlemen on the "New Yorker Volkszeltung" died. They needed facts for their theory; as the facts were not there, and their theory would, accordingly, hang in the air, they had to manufacture the facts themselves. It was no accident that the article with which they luitiated the attack on THE PEOPLE was that scandalous article of last March 5, which was guilty of the huge faisification of "\$100 taxes per year payable by the average workingman's family." Yes, indeed, always test your theory by the facts, and take warning from the pickle which the gentlemen of the "New Torker Volkszeltung" now find themselves in:—a pickle that amounts to bolding the ridiculously unscientific position that a theory may stand without and even contrary to facts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stationery store, 387 William street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

MAY DAY OVERFLOW.

[Under the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th Instaut, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the several contributions, that, intended for the May Day issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them on account of arriving too late. As with only two exceptions, all the contributors grasped well the nature of the request for an article "casting special light or the State of the writer," it was with regret that the May Day issue could not be enlarged so as to take them all in. As these are all of value, the next best thing which now be done by publishing them successively. The whole set—those that appeared in the May Day issue, together with the "Overflow,"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "lay of the lost Century.]

IDAHO.

LABOR'S BATTLE IN IDAHO PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By Member West. Federation of Miners, Burke.

In 1889, the mine owners of the Northwest met in Helena, Montana, and organized what was known as the "Mine Owners' Industrial Protective Association." Every member of the Association paid one cent per ton royalty on each ton of ore shipped from his mine, which went into a sink-ing fund for the purpose of defraying expenses in an attempt to reduce wages to \$3 and \$2.50 per day. This reduction of the miners' wages from \$3.50 per day was intended to be general throughout the West.

The Court d'Alene District of Idaho was decided upon as the point where

was decided upon as the point where the attack should be made. Accord-ingly, on the 17th of January, 1892, every mine in the Cœur d'Alenes shut down. The mine owners alleged that the shut-down was caused by exces-sive freight rates and intimated that sive freight rates and intimated that this suspension of operations would be indefinite unless the R. R. Co.'s reduced their charges. This, however, was only a blind, as many of them had a contract with the railroad for a period of two years and would not have been entered into by them unless their business would warrant the rate. The mine owners' object became apparent when they announced in April.

The mine owners object became apparent when they announced in April, 1892, that they were ready to resume operations with day's wages at \$3.00 and \$2.50, and if the miners did not accept these wages they would never again be re-employed. In the meantime the mine owners had their agents that the miner of the East in the mining centers of the East hiring men at their reduced scale to take the place of the Cœur d'Alene

The unions refused to accept this

The unions refused to accept this scale or any scale which would be a reduction of underground wages.

Thus was forced upon the miners of the West their great battle with capitalism which resulted in flooding the Cœur d'Alenes with Pinkerton thugs and scabs at the beck and call of the capitalist class, and ultimately intended to force wages down in all mining districts west of the Mississippi.

This was desperately and heroically

districts west of the Mississippi.

This was desperately and herolcally resisted by the miners and forced them nearer than hitherto to the necessity of class-conscious solidarity.

For, be it remembered, that to carry their nefarious schemes to victory it became necessary for the mine owners to have martial law declared here, and have 1,200 U. S. Regulars, supplemented by the State milita, to cower into submission the danntless spirit of into submission the dauntiess spirit of the West. Twenty-five union men were imprisoned and twelve were con-

victed for contempt of court.

Judge Beattie issued his injunction in the beginning of May, 1892, prohibiting union men from ever counciling with others not to take their places. This, I believe, is the first case on record where a Federal Judge issued an injunction against organized labor and imprisoned its members for con-

In Sentember 1802 four members of In September, 1882, four members of the miners' union were sent to the De-troit Reformatory by Judge Beattle for terms ranging from 18 months to 2½ years. The miners appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in the month of February, 1803, that Court reversed the decision of venal Beattie and or-dered the imprisoned men discharged.

While martial law was in force here, scabs and non-union men destroyed miners' halls, insulted women and assaulted men! !

saulted men!!

General Carlin confiscated two cars of provisions consigned to miners who were in enforced idleness by the conspiracy of capitalist brigands. The U. S. Army, Federal Court, and police powers co-operated with the mine owners to desroy trade unions. As a result, political action fox self-protection was resorted to by the wage workers. They flocked to the Populists. They now flud that they were suckers. They find that the interior councils of the People's party of the West were controlled by the men who met in Helena to perfect a conspiracy for their degradation. They, therefore, are now rallying to support their class interests which are enunciated and upheld by the Socialist Labor Party.

held by the Socialist Labor Party.

Two strong Sections are now in existence and others rendy to become dominant in the politics of Idaho and

of the world.

In this way we prepare to meet at the hustings in 1000 the silver bug, gold bug populist-capitalists—the three chief political representatives of capi-

The Socialist Labor Party of Idaho, whose members are leading spirits in the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union (the K. of L. now defunct here) march to the con-quest of the public powers the only working class political organization of Idaho.

would be a powerful check to the rapacity of our masters, and, given a million votes, the politicians would be stealing from our platform at the next election. It is becoming evident that I vastly under-estimated the power of a Socialist vote. For though we have a Socialist vote. For, though we have not yet reached even the hundred thounot yet reached even the hundred thousand mark, Socialism is to-day a word to conjure with, and already the stealing from our platform has begun. Advocacy of the municipalization of various public utilities is now one of the indispensable weapons of the shrewd-trailities of the property of the strength of the strengt est political trimmers, and bobs up ir respective of party. One day it is in the hands of a Pingree or a Jones, the next it is wielded by a Croker or an Altgeld. These are men who keep in touch with the public pulse, and

in touch with the public pulse, and through their astuteness seem to lead, whereas they but follow.

Here in Chicago, in the recent campaign, we had the edifying spectacle of three capitalist candidates for Mayor vying with each other in their declarations in favor of ownership of the street railways by the city. That it was not practicable of accomplishment during the next two years, the ment during the next two years, the period of incumbency, was carefully kept in the background; and yery like-

kept in the background; and very likely the sense of security which this gave added to the extravagance of their professions. They knew they could not make them good.

So far as the talk of men who are shaping the policy of the Democratic party in the West may be taken as an indication, there is a strong probability that a similar phenomenon will soon appear in national politics. A declaration in favor of nationalization of the telegraph and the railways may be looked for in the next Democratic platlooked for in the next Democratic plat form. Should this prove to be the case and sooner or later it is almost sure to be so, we may have to face in the national arena what we have just experienced locally—the appearance of a perienced locally—the appearance of a temporary check to our growth as ex-pressed at the polls through the drop-ping off of weak-kneed brethren to whom the vision of one thing at a time, (any old thing labeled Socialistic), is as the candle to the moth.

This need be no cause for discourage.

This need be no cause for discouragement. On the contrary, to the well grounded Socialist this blowing off of a few loose bricks from the top of the wall is but the spur to renewed effort. the incentive to a firmer upbuilding.

The emergency is upon us, and it behooves us to meet it promptly and vigorously. Fablanism at such a time is a source of weakness, its day is past and all taint of it must be thrown off. The worthlessness to the workers of middle class municipalization or na-tionalization must be thoroughly ex-posed. It is the significance of the class stringle we must preach in sea-son and out of season. Once grounded in that the comrades will never wave before the onslaught of capitalistic schemes of governmental monopoly with which we are threatened. In the class struggle we have a weapon the capitalist will not dare to fool with That plank of our platform will never

be stolen!

I see that I have used up my space I see that I have used up my space limit, and can give but a word to the movement in this State. Our progress is steady and encouraging, though we have had much to contend with. There have been times in the fight when it has seemed difficult to tell between friend and foe. We have been forced to hit hard, but we have always tried to strike true. We feel that the foundations are being firmly laid, and that through and perhaps because of our through and perhaps because of our present struggles the movement will grow daily clearer in purpose and more vigorous in endeavor. New centers of agitation are being established and the State will soon be well covered. spirit of the comrades is shown in the sacrifices that are being made to estab-lish the "Worker's Call." It justified hish the "Worker's Call." It justified its existence from the first clear note of its Salutatory, and it is needless to say we are proud of it, and of its achievement in the fine rendering of Liebknecht's powerful exposition of Scalulers.

WISCONSIN.

WITHIN SIXTY YEARS, FROM A WILDERNESS TO A CAPI-TALIST STATE.

By Richard Koppel, Milwaukee.

Not sixty years ago, and only a few block-houses marked the place on the beautiful Lake of Michigan where today the miniature metropolis of Milwankee, with her 250,000 inhabitants is located. There are still old residents to be found who carried on barter with the Red Skins. The stories told by these old settlers sound like mythic legends of a grey antiquity; and yet a generation has not yet passed since the days when they were the heroes of their own tales.

their own tales.

And to-day? To-day Milwaukee may proudly compete for the championship of the world with any other large industrial center if the achievement is to be on the field of capitalist exploitation, brutal class struggle, and the extremest histography.

As with Milwaukee, so with the rest of the State. Everything, the air excepted, the Dragon Capital has swallowed up in fifty years. Everything! There still are in the State thousands There still are in the State thousands of acres of untouched, virgin forests; but on every trunk and every twig there is the brand of some private owner—a Lumber King. Our farmers, mostly deep in debt, are only nominal proprietors of their land; they are actually the employes of their mortagages. The number of independent holders melts away more and more every year with the development of capital. We too already have our bonanza farmer.

ILLINOIS.

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

By William E. McClure, Chicago.

It is not often the writer hazards a prophecy; but during the excitement of the last Presidential campaign, while combatting the idea that a vote for a minority party was thrown away, I ventured towaffirm that but one hundred thousand resolute Socialist votes

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

Wisconsin's industries "bloom." Pity only that, here, as elsewhere, the fruits are not plucked by the producing. By disconsing the idea on Thursday evening. May 4, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Members to get work in the she work in the blood of the working man. Finally, hence also, wisconsin has her trade unions.

And what do these do in order to improve the condition of the workers? Do they seek to free him from wage slavery? No: Of independent Labor politics, in the sense of the Socialist Labor Party, they, that is to say, their leaders, do not want to know anything. There is no room for the Fakir in our

Movement, and these gentlemen want to live, and live well. While the masses are ignorant and unripe the Fakirs have their way. Yes; the ignorance of the masses in Wisconsin is due to the Fakirs; it is a standing proof of the crime of these; and fit companions of the Labor Fakirs are the political fakirs of the "Social Democratic" party. "No independent politics!", and yet we find the Debs "marty" endorsed party. "No independent politics", and yet we find the Debs "party" endorsed by such elements, while the Socialist Labor Party, having seen through them, is hated and recognized as their

And yet the fakirs are said to do some good. Regularly every year they go about with a bunch of proposed Labor Bills begging the capitalists in Labor Bills begging the capitalists in the Legislature to support them. How much longer will the trade unions of Wisconsin tolerate this disgraceful spectacle! And similarly, with un-canny regularity does Victor L. Ber-ger, the "intellectual" leader of the Milyantes Debissts prostitute himself

ger, the "intellectual" leader of the Milwaukee Debsists prostitute himself in this snocking comedy.

The general Labor Movement of Milwaukee is so broke up, degraded and confused that one would almost be inclined to consider it a wonder if our consider it a wonder if our footing and re-Party gains a firm footing and re-covers ground from which it may not be driven back again. Under the most be driven back again. Under the most difficult circumstances, we set up in 1896 the banner for the first time. Since then we have moved slowly, but quite surely. It is a source of gratification to be able to record the fact that in recent years the labor organizations have begun to interest themselves more and more in the principles of our Party. It is to be hoped that the day is recleaser for when the Socialist Party. It is to be hoped that the day is no longer far when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance may strike root in Wisconsin also.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlair street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 9, with A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent, Murphy, The financial report for the week ending May 6 showed; receipts, 883,63; expenditures, \$28,40.

Section Waterbury reported that Chas, Kilizmann and John Neubert presented; their cards for admittance, but were rejected by a majority vote of the Section. John Neubert also sent a communication, reporting the same fact and enclosing his due card paid up to April, 1889, inclusive, Resolved, to instruct the Section that they have no option in the matter, but must accept on transfer the cards of members in good standing residing within their jurisdiction without a vote. Section Chicago, Ill., reported the expulsion of E. Wambold and P. P. Ayers for affiliating with ayother political party. Comrade Sanial is to go to New Britain. Conu., for four days to assist the comrades recently elected to affice, beginning with Thessiay, May 16, and the next meeting of the N. E. C. is to be held on Monday, May 15.

A number of complaints were received from subscribers of THE PEOPLE who had received the pro-taxation pronunciament of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in a manner plainly indicating that the mailing list of the Party organ had been used to instruct the Secretary to communicate with the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association and demand an explanation as to how this has come about.

A communication from the "Abendulatt" Publishing Association from the "Abendulatt" Publishing Association was read, inquiring whether the refusal of the N. E. C to publish the statement of the Board of Directors applied to THE PEOPLE only, or to every Party organ. The Secretary was instructed to finform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party was instructed to finform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party was instructed to finform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party was instructed to inform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party and the party was instructed to finform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party and

Illinois.

FREEBURG.—It is with pleasure I communicate the result of our village election. We elected two of our comrades as Village Trustees by a vote of 116. So much for the miners of this place. They are beginning to get class-conscious now, and I hope that we will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Council.

GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts

THE BOSTON KARL MARN CLUB offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debater, and the writer. A review follows each evening, which consists of an oral statement of what we are studying. Debates take place on mooted questions which arise; for instance, for several weeks past interesting discussion has taken place on this question. In the development of value to its dazzling money form, does value take a visible form, has it physical objectivity? The class meets at 724 Washington street, Boston, All comrades and friends are cordially welcome.

MARTHA M. MOORE, Director.

New York.

COLLEGE POINT.—At its regular meeting, May 2, Section College Point resolved to endorse the strike of the Karsch Brewery Workers of College Point, and to give them all the aid in our power.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A new Branch of the S. L. P., to be known as the 7th As-sembly District Branch 2, has been organ-ized with 13 members. It meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday, at 4th avenue and 53d street. PEOPLE readers above 40th street not yet members are requested to attend the next meeting, on Tuesday, May 16.

Ohlo.

COLUMBUS.—By advice of the State Committee, S. L. P., I wish to give notice that Section Columbus has arranged as follows for the State Convention to be held in this city, May 28. Delegates: Israel Hauser, Oscar Freer, and Otto C. Stinekopf; Committee of Arrangements: A. J. Green, C. C. Pomeroy, and Oscar Freer. Convention at the City Hall. Headquarters at Emerson Hotel. West State street.

OSCAR FREER, Secretary.

Mine Workrs' Union and keep away from the d-d Socialists. In fact, wherever our organizers go, the employers advise their employes to join any organization except the 8. T. & L. A. The effect of this had been just the reverse. Filed.

Communications were also received from D. A. 15. of Pittsburg, Pa.; Jeanette, Pa.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Anthony, R. J.; Slatterville, R. I.; Burlington, Vt.; Toronto, Can.; Worcester, Mass.; Lima, O.; Riverpoint, R. I.; London, Ont.; Olney-tile, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Vancouver, R. C.; Boston, Mass.; Burke City, Idaho; Scranton, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Detroir, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Notice was also received of the death of Comrade Fred Bertram, Financial Secretary of D. A. 12. Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the charter members of that District.

Charters were granted to the following organizations:

Machinist Pioneers, of London, Ont, Mine Workers, of Houtzdale, Pa.

Woolen Weavers, of Centreville, R. I. Mine Workers, of Morrisdale, Pa.

Expressmen and Draymen, of Lima, O., Mine Workers, of Hawk Run, Pa.

Stove Workers, of Deston Mass.

Ellis Barrholomew, of Lima, O., was appointed Organizatior for the State of Onlo.

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

The Strike of R. & H. Simon's Silk Factory in Union Hill, N. J.

About 400 men, women and children left the above factory on Friday, April 28, in a body on account of a threathened reduc-tion of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to lower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5

tion of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to lower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5 cents.

Tuesday afternoon, the strikers marched in a bedy to the mills and demanded their pay. Thursday, May 4, the committee of the strikers, which held several meetings with the representatives of Simon, returned from the last with the news, that, with the exception of three minor articles, all others were necepted by the boss, which means, instead of a reduction, an increase of 10 to 12 per cent, on the wages in all branches. He further recognis a the organization and promised that one of the strikers would be discharged for being active in this strike.

Simon has not been able to get any scabs, some four or live young girls or boys, relatives of the foremen did some little work, all the rest of the hands remained solidly outside and Joined the union.

The organization held meetings every day at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Plexets had been placed around the factory, Simon had provided the customary policemen at the same corners. Those guardians of the law and capital arrested a young striker on last Tuesday without any cause whatever. The meeting, which had assembled the same afternoon, drew up a strong resolution to the Town Council, reminding Simon of his duty, and that he had no right whatever to monopolize the entire police force to his own private interest.

Friday morning, at 7 a. m., Simon's hands assembled at the Labor Lyceum and marched in a body to the factory and took up the work.

So far no more trouble has been heard from there. The Strike Committee will remain in force under the name Shop Committee.

Next meeting will be held on Saturday, May 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

May 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facililate work at the office.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously reknowledged\$2,350.99
Penny collection by Lefkowitz in
Hartman & Cohr's eigar factory. 1.00

Total \$2,360.99

N. B.—By a typographical error the total given as reviously acknowledged in THE PEOPILE of May 7, was made one dollar more than it should have been acknowledgment in THE PEOPILE of April 23, and the total given in last issue is therefore correct.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$73.84
Paul Walkner, Hornellsville, N. Y. 100
F, Wedner, Brooklyn, N. Y. 75
C. E. Thompson, New York City 1.0)

Press Fund for the Workers' Re-

public, Dublin, Ireland. Previously acknowledged\$67.25 Section Milwaukee, Wis., on lists

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duan
street, Room 96, New York City. Geeral Secretary: William L. Brower,
Financial Secretary Murphy. Gensel,
Financial Secretary Murphy. Gensel,
Fixecutive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 10n
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the se-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hail of Essex County Socialist Cha-78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 19

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Yor Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office as Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 712 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton sired meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Chubhouse, 206 East and street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West eastered, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Toeday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenua at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 41 street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meeting every Thursday. Free reading room oper from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann. Pres.; Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, 8. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunday a every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138:300 arenue, New York City, Subscription edders taken for the Scand. Socialist Westly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of 6. 7. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 30

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 80.
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16th Assembly District, N. Y., & Young Mens' Soc. Ed. Club. Special meeting, on Tuesday, May 16, at headquarters, 98 Avenue C, to organize a "Daily People" Club. 418

DISCUSSION MEETING under the auspices of the

Yorkville Agitation Committee, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899,

No. 206 EAST 86th Street,

Order of business is as follows: 1. Controversy between the "Volkszel-ung" and THE PEOPLE.

General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited.

Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership.

419

SOMERVILLE, MASS. THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valentine's store, 27 Webster avenue.

IMPORTANT MEETING

Section Philadelphia at the LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown St.,

Sunday, May 14, 8 P. M. Election of Delegates to State Convention, which will be held at Altoona. Other important business. Members should not fail to be present.

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